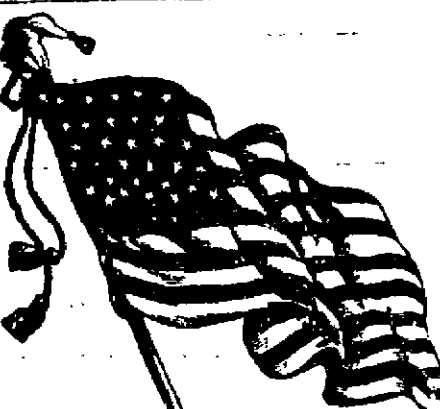


Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M.

on WEDNESDAY, THE 19th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who occupy substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents.

We therefore cordially invite all citizens to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention above said who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity;

That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain;

That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise with or concessions to traitors, but by the sword, whose agency they have themselves invoked;

That the national administration should be heartily and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.

The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 6th day of August.

Madison, July 31, 1863.

MORRIS RUBLEM, JOHN P. LEWIS, J. J. TODD, B. J. COOPER, O. W. HAZLTON, J. H. MUNGER, JOHN LOOKWOOD, CHAS. RESSLINGER, J. W. STEWART, W. M. SMITH, State Central Committee.

Now, more than ever before, it is apparent that the majority in the south would be glad to lay down their arms were it not for the abolition party of the north.

It is not right to hold this party responsible for every disaster and every life after the war could be ended upon the simple restoration of "the Union as it was and the constitution as it is."—Monitor.

Thus answers the Richmond Sentinel of July 23d:

This cruel war may stop if the north so will it. And when those in the United States who are disposed to deal fairly with us shall gain the rule, we may in time begin to bury the many bitter memories which now add energy to our resentments, and may make with them treaties that shall be mutually advantageous. Perhaps hereafter good will may be revived again. But Union—never let it be mentioned! Never, never, it is impossible.

The Monitor says that "the majority in the south would be glad to lay down their arms." Every organ of public sentiment in the south is, to-day, a unit for disunion.

How can the Monitor, with such brazen impudence make a statement which is disproved every day. If the majority in the south would lay down their arms, who but themselves is to hinder? They can have peace any day by submitting to the laws and the constitution. From the day they attacked Fort Sumter they have manifested no other disposition than to fight the government until their independence was achieved. There is no such majority in the south as the Monitor asserts.

In a recent oration of Hon. Edward Everett, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, he charged that the failure of the Crittenden compromise was intentionally caused by the action of the senators from the cotton states, and he added, truly enough, that if it had passed there would be no war.

Mr. Everett is mistaken in a matter of fact; it was the republican senators who declined to pass that compromise, and who, therefore, are responsible for its consequences.

Monitor.

How were the republicans responsible, when at the time mentioned they were in a minority in both branches of congress, and the executive and judicial departments were both controlled by the democratic party?

The democracy have always set their faces against mob rule.—Monitor.

This is news indeed. Does the Monitor remember that democrats have been mobbing abolitionists and negroes for the last thirty years? Does it remember the Le-compton constitution and the democratic mob rule over the ballot boxes in Kansas?

How was it in New York recently? Gov. Seymour said that the mob were his "friends," and to prophesize them, told them he would have the draft stopped. Is this setting "his face" against the mob? They did not recognize it as such, but cheered him. Who were the mob? All were copper-head democrats, every one of them. The Monitor must have a good deal of "cheek" on its "face" to make such assertions in plain view of such facts.

TAMMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, July 30.

Mass. Editors.—In looking over the exchanges I discovered the following resolution and presenting it to be your sentiments, I endorse the same:

Resolved, That we adopt the following as our platform as regards rebellion: Emancipation with deportation; sequestration without litigation; condemnation without mitigation; extermination without prostration; confiscation without bota-tion; and denunciation without reservation or any hesitation as the means of bringing to a speedy termination the southern confederation.

Gen. A. F. Hovey is among the latest arrivals from Hovey. Brig. Gen. H. E. Payne, who lost his leg at Port Hudson, with his family and brother, also Captains Carter and Jewett, of the 4th Wisconsin, severely wounded at the same place, arrived here to-day from New Orleans, en route for the north.

From the Daily Gazette.

From the Eighth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 8th REGIMENT, WIS. VOL., CAMP AT BIG BLACK RIVER BRIDGE, MISSISSIPPI, July 31, 1863.

Mass. Editors.—We have just returned from an expedition to Champion Hills.

Our object in going there was to rout the rebel cavalry from that locality. They, for a few days previous to our arriving there, had troubled our supply trains, and captured several wagons, and killed some sick soldiers going to their regiments. They attacked our supply train of 400 wagons with rations for the army at Jackson, and succeeded in capturing only thirteen. We have the south well guarded now, and have nothing to fear any more. Johnston has been driven from Jackson, and everything laid waste for fifty miles in every direction from Jackson. Hundreds of cars and locomotives have been burned, and railroads destroyed in all directions, even to the ties being torn up and heaped in piles, laying the iron on, and setting the ties on fire, injuring all the iron. I think Gen. Grant intends, after this, to give up rail-roading, and trust to the country and what wagons he can take along with his army when he moves again. He has just accomplished a great victory, and had nothing but wagons to take his supplies with, and all worked well. Where we keep communication open by railroad, it takes half the army to guard the road; but as we did when we left Grand Gulf—pick up our rear and take it with us—we have all with us then, and nothing to fear.

The troops are now going into summer quarters, the weather being too hot to move far now. We will move from here to-morrow to join our division at Messenger's Ferry, north of here on the Big Black. We go into summer quarters there. One division comes here, one to Edwards Depot, one at Brandon Ford, one at Yazoo City, one, I think, at Clinton, and the rest will be distributed around at such points as the commanding general may see fit to put them. I think this whole army will be reorganized this summer and many of the old regiments consolidated. Some of the regiments are very small. Two of the regiments of our brigade on the expedition to Champion Hills only had one hundred men each with them. I took with me 250 men and felt quite proud along side of the other regiments, to think I turned out so many men, but that will seem very low to you at home.

We have had much sickness lately, and lost a great many men at Young's Point, Louisiana, the most sickly place on the Mississippi river. We were all glad when orders came for us to move. We came here on the cars from Vicksburg and have a fine camp here but how our new camp will be I cannot say, but we can soon make a good camp if we remain long at one place. We get plenty of vegetables here, I had some tomatoes and squashes for breakfast, this morning, that were taken from the extensive plantation of Jefferson Davis, President of the played out confederacy. He owns an immense plantation near Champion Hills. When we were on our way from Jackson to Vicksburg, last May, I eat some of his chickens and beef, and it is not so far away from the new camp that we are going to, but what I can send out a forage party and live entirely off of his place. There is lots of stuff on his place, and we will make good use of it. No reus will forage there.

Since I wrote to you last my old company has met with a severe loss. Henry Whittier, the orderly sergeant, was taken sick very suddenly at Young's Point, and died at Vicksburg on the hospital boat Nashville, July 13th, a few hours after being received on board. Few men in the company were better liked than Henry, and all were surprised to hear of his death. I left him only the day before, and he told me he felt quite well. I thought and told him he would be out in a few days, and I think he felt so himself. Thus another is added to the long list of the fallen brave. We have 121 men here sick, unfit for duty, in the regiment.

We got New Orleans papers here now the second day after publication. Northern papers are generally from eight to ten days old before we get them, and they are eagerly sought for at fifteen cents a piece. Such crowds got around the newsboys that one has to edge his way in to get his fifteen cents worth. The papers that are bought here are the Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, and St. Louis Democrat, and are read by almost the entire army. No sale for the Chicago Times, or any other paper that utters disloyal sentiments. The army is sound to the core.

Look out for "Old Morgan," he is after you up there. You must all get scared again. We are not a bit scared. Those invasions will bring everybody into the same Union soon we are in down here. Lots of the rebels are coming to their senses; thousands of the paroled Vicksburg prisoners are deserting; Co. G. got one recruit out of them. The most of them crossed the river to Young's Point, and our men piloted them out of our lines. They are going to their homes in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. They say they have been fighting now two years to get into the Union and they mean to stay in now. They got terribly demoralized by having our men mix in with them so long in Vicksburg; we showed them northern papers and talked Union to them until they paid no attention to their officers, and began to desert by hundreds. If the armies of the north and the south could come together one week and have a good talk the war would be over. Nothing but the leaders of the southern armies keep them together. Not so with ours; if our leaders should all desert us in the good cause we would run the institution ourselves and bring the thing out right at last.

W. B. BRITTON,

UNION HIGH SCHOOL.—The fifteenth term of the high school in the village of Union will commence Tuesday, August 25th, under charge of Wm. H. Peck, as principal. This school has established a good reputation, which the principal and his assistants will endeavor to maintain.

The officers and men of the 54th regiment, Massachusetts, colored, will not be given up to us, and unofficial reports say the negroes have been sold into slavery, and the officers treated with unmeasured abuse.

The 22d Maine came up on the Empire.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, July 29, via Cairo, 30.

The Empire Parish, a captured steamer, arrived this morning from Port Hudson.

She brings up about 700 men belonging to the 22d Maine regiment. They are nine months' men whose term of service has expired. Twenty-five sick were transferred to our hospitals. The Sallie Robinson will be in during the day with another batch.

The officers of the Empire tell me that all is quiet at Port Hudson, Vicksburg, and along the river.

The fortifications at Port Hudson are daily being strengthened, which would imply its permanent occupation.

The confederates under Chalmers and others, who have so long infested the northern part of Mississippi, are rapidly retreating below. It is supposed that they are hurrying on to join either the forces of Bragg or Johnston. Their retreat opens up the entire country or Northern Mississippi, and will have a tendency to revive commerce and agricultural pursuits.

Gen. Grant has ordered Dr. J. B. Irwin, surgeon in chief, and superintendent of hospitals in this city, to send home on a thirty days' furlough all those soldiers under his jurisdiction who are well enough to bear the fatigue of a home journey, and discharge from the service, or recommend for membership in the invalid corps, all those who, from the effects of wounds, sickness, or other causes, are considered by the board of surgeons permanently injured and unfit for further service. This order is hailed with delight by the men interested therein, and has made the general commanding even more popular than heretofore.

MEMPHIS, July 29, via Cairo, 30.

Yesterday I made some errors concerning Johnston's army, which I will now correct. The state of Mississippi has been given up to the confederates. Johnston has removed his army to a creek or river 20 miles west of Meridian. He is said to be fortifying there.

There is a story of a peace party in Mississippi favoring a return to the Union upon the guarantee to the people of their rights under the constitution, for person, property and conscience.

Some say they would be willing to donate one-half their incomes from the production of cotton for the next 20 years to liquidate the public debt if our difficulties could now be adjusted.

Johnston intends to make the Mobile & Ohio railroad, from Okolona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defense.

Chalmers, who has been hovering on Coldwater, and intercepting persons coming to Memphis, has removed all his army stores, subsistence, and all his ammunition, either to Okolona, West Point, or Meridian.

The forces lately at Panola are moving south. Johnston is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg's army. Chalmers is now engaged burning cotton in Mississippi, before falling back. Many farms have been abandoned, and the slaves removed to Alabama and Georgia. To such an extent has this been carried on that the Governors of both states have issued proclamations forbidding the introduction of more slaves within their jurisdiction.

Johnston's pickets are said to have stopped many negroes on the road, and turned them back to Mississippi.

Everything reported flourishing at Vicksburg. Our forces are now where they can do as much service as in holding deserted territory.

The steamer Empire Parish arrived from Port Hudson, which city she left on Friday, 24th inst., this morning at ten o'clock, bringing the 22d regiment of nine months volunteers.

In a few days, the remainder of the nine months' men of Banks' army, consisting of some eighteen regiments, will arrive in this city, en route for their homes in the east. The 22d will go up the river this p. m.

The organization of negro troops is progressing very rapidly. Port Hudson is garrisoned mostly by negro troops. Nothing of any interest has transpired since the capture of that place.

There is a rumor going the rounds, which is entitled to some credit, that Gen. Weitzel had bagged about 3,000 rebels at Donaldsonville, on Bayou Lafourche, and that Hrashear City had been recaptured by our forces. The same rumor has it that Gen. Franklin had arrived from the east to take command of Gen. Banks' army.

Gen. Grant has effected a thorough system of mounted patrols from Vicksburg to New Orleans, who, together with our gunboats, protect everything between those places. Everything is very quiet, with no signs of a rebel on either shore.

New York, July 30.

Brigadier General Strong died this morning, from wounds received at Fort Wagner.

By passengers by the Cosmopolitan it is learned that the principal guns of Fort Wagner had been silenced. Reinforcements are said to have reached Gilmore, besides several 200 and 300-pounder Parrott guns.

The rebel officers are excessively exasperated at being attacked by the Massachusetts 54th. On being asked for the body of Col. Shaw, the rebel replied, he has been buried along with his negroes. Offensive operations by Gilmore are being actively prosecuted.

The gunboat Paul Jones arrived this morning from Charleston harbor Sunday evening. She was ordered here for repairs, being leaky.

The siege of Fort Wagner continued when she left. General Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within 1,000 yards of the fort, and everything was progressing favorably.

Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, on James Island kept up a continual fire on our forces, but the casualties average but about six per day. The troops and navy are in fine spirits.

New York, July 30.

The Tribune's Morris Island correspondence says: Our entire loss in the late assault on Fort Wagner, according to official report, is 1,617. The rebels claim to have buried 650 of them. This extraordinary proportion of killed could only have been reached by indiscriminate slaughter.

In fact all our wounded at Charleston have been treated most barbarously. Opportunities to amputate were eagerly seized upon by the rebel surgeons, and it was performed in cases of the slightest gunshot wounds.

On the left our batteries were advanced 600 yards nearer Sumter on the 24th. The Essex's six 200 pounders are placed in position.

MEMPHIS, July 29, via Cairo, 30.

Special to Chicago Times.—The steamer Empire Parish has arrived with advices from Vicksburg to the 23th, but no later news than that brought up by the Star Light.

At New Orleans money and commercial matters were unchanged. Flour dull. Corn active. Molasses, coffee, and sugar firm. Sales of new crop sugar at 1 1/2c for fully fair.

The 22d Maine came up on the Empire.

Following that regiment are the 21st, 26th, 24th and 25th regiments from the same state. They are all nine months' men.

The Emma has arrived, and is still in port. The City of Alton sails at 7 o'clock, with a tremendous load of passengers.

The river hence to New Orleans is 12 feet, and to Cairo 7 feet, and falling slowly. Thermometer 87°.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 31.

The 52d Massachusetts, numbering 789 men, arrived at Cairo, yesterday, from Port Hudson, en route for home, to be mustered out of service. Time expired July 11th.

Vicksburg advices of the 26th, say that General Herron's division has gone to Mobile. Our army has fallen back to the Big Black river. Jackson is entirely destroyed. Johnston is believed to be retreating to Mobile, which place the enemy are making desperate efforts to defend.

At Paris, Kentucky, the enemy, 375 strong, drove in our pickets, when they were driven back two miles, and unsuccessfully attempted to flank us and burn the bridge. The 45th Ohio came on their rear captured 15 and drove the rest towards Mt. Sterling. Col. Sanders at Winchester, attacked their main force, 2,000 strong, with 3 pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated towards Irvine, Sanders pursuing. None of our men were hurt. Railroad all safe. Gen. Burbridge was at home on furlough, volunteered his services, and was complimented for his gallantry. Gen. Rossau spiritedly addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the court house this evening.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

DECATUR, Ill., July 31.

Major General Logan arrived here this morning, and was met at the depot by a large concourse of people. A committee bade him welcome, as an honorable son of Illinois, and admired by all loyal men.

In his speech at Carbondale, yesterday, he said he had no disposition to discuss politics, for he was not a politician, and he thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was for the good of the country. When the war is over we can ask, who is the villain? Now the house is on fire, and we must put it out. He showed they began the war. That the president was forced at every step to take the movements he had, and yet some cried, "unconstitutional." We fought the Mexicans because they made war on the government, and if that was constitutional, why was not this war?

He ridiculed the sentimentalism of those who objected to the war because it was against "our brethren." He was not apologetic for the president, but he would stand by him in all his efforts to put down rebellion, even if he sent elephants south to trample them down. All the exigencies of a war like this could not be foreseen and provided for by the constitution. The president was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this war is unconstitutional, Jeff. Davis must be right.

He defended and explained the conscription act, and denounced the New York rioters. If the leaders were hung to the first tree we would have no mobs. He has seen men smile when we were whipped and frown like angry clouds when we were victorious, but he exhorted all if they would do themselves justice not to die traitors on account of the infancy it would bring on their families. We must be for our country right or wrong. A man who is not for this government would hate Heaven if he lived in it.

He showed how ridiculous was the peace cry, and that the only way to peace was to soundly thrash the rebels and they would come back, humble as they need be, and that whipping they would get as sure as God is in heaven, if the people at home will allow it. He spoke of the condition of the government at the time the war broke out. The arms nearly all shipped south, but with all the disadvantages, what success we had won!

With regard to the proclamation, if the rebels wanted negroes let them say so; if they lay down their arms and appeal to the courts. If the question was left to the women and children of Mississippi and Louisiana, they would say they wanted no more negroes. The rebel army had demoralized them, and ours had made them no better. The institution would be worthless whether they gained their independence or not.

He spoke three hours, completely carrying his audience with him, many times interrupting them to tears by his manly and hearty defense of the brave soldiers. At the close of the meeting three hearty cheers were given for the Union, three for General Logan and series of resolutions passed. There were about 3,000 persons present.

New York, July 31.

Flour market dull and 3c lower; sales 5,500 barrels, 4.00 1/2c superior state; 4.00 5/8c extra state; 5.05 1/2c choice do; 4.00 4/8c superior western; 4.80 1/2c common to medium extra western. Wheat market dull to lower; sales 25,000 bushels, 1.00 1/4c Chicago spring; 1.05 1/2c 20 Milwaukee club; 1.21 1/2c winter Iowa; 1.20 1/2c winter red western; 1.20 1/2c 31 amber Michigan. Corn 6 1/2c 5/8c mixed.

Stocks easier. Sterling and exchange unchanged.

New York, July 31.

The gunboat Pembocut, from off Wilmington, has arrived.

A letter from Bermuda, dated 22d July, says: The pirate Florida was still in port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish her fuel.

She is now getting a supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Pickney, and will sail in a day or two on her voyage of destruction. Any American in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is now getting is of an inferior quality and must also affect her speed.

New York, July 31.

The steamer Corcoran, from Nassau 29th, has arrived. The rebel steamer Debarard returned to Nassau on the 25th from an unsuccessful attempt to run into Charleston. She passed close to an American cruiser while entering Nassau harbor. Ten blockade runners, steamers, cleared from Nassau the 7th and 8th inst.

Three steamers from Charleston, and four from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 14th. The rebel steamer Haccoun returned to Nassau on the 15th from an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade. Several cargoes of coal and arrived from Cardiff to the negroes, for the blockade runners, steamers. The gunboat Hodge arrived at Nassau on the 24th, communicated with our consul, and sailed again.

VIOLENT PROCEEDINGS AT OLEY, ILL.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal learns from a private letter that there is great excitement at Oley, Illinois; that business has been suspended for three days, and that the citizens are under arms. A sort of insurrection of the New York mob has been raging there. A mob of 500 were surrounding the place, and threatening to burn it unless the enrollment lists are given up. The citizens were determined to protect the lists at all hazards against the copperheads.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to lighten to the supplicants and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victorious so signal and so effective aid to furnish resources for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently preserved; but these victories have been secured not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, inflicted by brave patriots and loyal citizens. Domestic evilities in every part of the country follow in the train of these fearful calamities. It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, prayer and praise, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own consciences to render the homage due to the Divine Majesty to the wonderful things He has done in the national behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the evil which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to subdue the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to its great and bound emergency; and to visit with His curse and condemnation, throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and doubly to lead the whole nation through periods of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the second year of the Presidency of the United States of America the thirty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

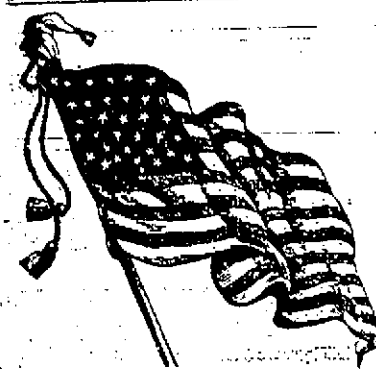
ALL persons having materials or labor in respect to the mill property and water-power in the city of Janesville, (which is a part of the city of Janesville) and which are not yet paid for, are hereby notified that such persons are to pay for such materials or labor on or before July 30, 1863.

J. H. CUTTING.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of

Mrs. Allen's Hair Preservatives.

FOR SALE AT THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE. I have used these preparations for the last 10 months, and find them to be the best I have ever used. They are not only good for the hair, but they are also good for the scalp, and they are also good for the face. They are also good for the eyes, and they are also good for the nose. They are also good for the mouth, and they are also good for the throat. They are also good for the lungs, and they are also good for the stomach. They are also good for the liver, and they are also good for the kidneys. They are also good for the bladder, and they are also good for the bowels. They are also good for the skin, and they are also good for the hair. They are also good for the nails, and they are also good for the teeth. They are also good for the bones, and they are also good for the muscles. They are also good for the nerves, and they are also good for the brain. They are also good for the heart, and they are also good for the lungs. 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Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Union State Convention.

A Republican Union State Convention will be held at the Capitol in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of AUGUST NEXT, to nominate candidates for state officers to be chosen at the general election in November, and to take such other action as the public welfare shall seem to demand.

The chief public questions now before the country are those relating to the present war, and the proper method of dealing with the rebellion. There is no reason why those who concern substantially in opinion on these subjects should not now act together politically, whatever may have been their antecedents. We therefore cordially invite all electors to unite in the election of delegates to the state convention above said who approve of the following propositions:

That the Union be preserved in its integrity.
That the constitution and laws of the United States be enforced throughout the whole national domain.
That the rebellion be suppressed, not by compromise, but by force, and that the traitors, but by the sword, which agency they have themselves invoked.
That the national administration should be hearty and generously supported, in its efforts to put down the rebellion.

Each senate and assembly district will be entitled to two delegates in said state convention.
The central committee recommend to the district committees that the conventions for the election of delegates be held as early as Saturday, the 8th day of August.

Madison, July 29th, 1863.
JOHN P. LEWIS,
JOHN R. RUBLE,
J. J. TODD,
O. W. HAZELTON,
JOHN LOCKWOOD,
J. W. STEWART,
W. R. SMITH,
State Central Committee.

Now, more than ever before, it is apparent that the majority in the south would be glad to lay down their arms were it not for the abolition party of the north. Is it not right to hold this party responsible for every disaster and every life after the war could be ended upon the simple restoration of "the Union as it was" and the constitution as it is?—*Monitor.*

Thus answers the Richmond Sentinel of July 23d:

This cruel war may stop if the north so will it. And when those in the United States who are disposed to deal fairly with us shall gain the rule, we may in time begin to bury the many bitter memories which now add energy to our resentments, and may make with them treaties that shall be mutually advantageous. Perhaps hereafter good will may be revived again. But Union—never let it be mentioned! Never, never, it is impossible.

The Monitor says that "the majority in the south would be glad to lay down their arms." Every organ of public sentiment in the south is, to-day, a unit for disunion. How can the Monitor, with such brazen impudence make a statement which is disproved every day. If the majority in the south would lay down their arms, who but themselves is to hinder? They can have peace any day by submitting to the laws and the constitution. From the day they attacked Fort Sumter they have manifested no other disposition than to fight the government until their independence was achieved. There is no such majority in the south as the Monitor asserts.

In a recent oration of Hon. Edward Everett, at the Tremont Temple, Boston, he charged that the failure of the Crittenden compromise was intentionally caused by the action of the senators from the cotton states, and he added, truly enough, that if it had passed there would be no war. Mr. Everett is mistaken in a matter of fact; it was the republican senators who declined to pass that compromise, and who, therefore, are responsible for its consequences. *Monitor.*

How were the republicans responsible, when at the time mentioned they were in a minority in both branches of congress, and the executive and judicial departments were both controlled by the democratic party?

The democracy have always set their faces against mob rule.—*Monitor.*
This is news indeed. Does the Monitor remember that democrats have been mobbing abolitionists and negroes for the last thirty years? Does it remember the Le-compton constitution and the democratic mob rule over the ballot boxes in Kansas? How was it in New York recently? Gov. Seymour said that the mob were his "friends," and to prophesize them, told them he would have the draft stopped. Is this setting "his face" against the mob? They did not recognize it as such, but obeyed him. Who were the mob? All were copper-head democrats, every one of them. The Monitor must have a good deal of "cheek" on its "face" to make such assertions in plain view of such facts.

TRIMONT HOUSE, CHICAGO, July 30.
Messrs. Editors:—In looking over the exchanges I discovered the following resolution and presuming it to be your sentiments, I endorse the same:

Resolved, That we adopt the following as our platform as regards rebellion: Emancipation with deportation; sequestration without litigation; condemnation without prostration; confiscation without botaerism and damnation without reservation or any hesitation as the means of bringing to a speedy termination the southern confederacy.

Gen. A. P. Hovey is among the latest arrivals from below. Brig. Gen. H. E. Payne, who lost his leg at Port Hudson, with his family and brother, also Captains Carter and Jewett, of the 4th Wisconsin, severely wounded at the same place, arrived here today from New Orleans, en route for the north.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.
From the Eighth Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS 8TH REGIMENT, WIS. VOL.,
CAMP AT THE BLACK RIVER BRIDGE,
JANESVILLE, JULY 21, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—We have just returned from an expedition to Champion Hills. Our object in going there was to rout the rebel cavalry from that locality. They, for a few days previous to our arriving there, had troubled our supply trains; and captured several wagons, and killed some sick soldiers going to their regiments. They attacked our supply train of 400 wagons with rations for the army at Jackson, and succeeded in capturing only thirteen. We have the south well guarded now, and have nothing to fear any more. Johnston has been driven from Jackson, and everything laid waste for fifty miles in every direction from Jackson. Hundreds of cars and locomotives have been buried, and railroads destroyed in all directions, even to the ties being torn up and heaped in piles, laying the iron on, and setting the ties on fire, injuring all the iron. I think Gen. Grant intends, after this, to give up rail-roading, and trust to the country and what wagons he can take along with his army when he moves again. He has just accomplished a great victory, and had nothing but wagons to take his supplies with, and all worked well. Where we keep communication open by railroad, it takes half the army to guard the rail; but as we did when we left Grand Gulf—pick up our rear and take it with us—we have all with us then, and nothing to fear.

The troops are now going into summer quarters, the weather being too hot to move far now. We will move from here tomorrow to join our division at Messinger's Ferry, north of here on the Big Black. We go into summer quarters there. One division comes here, one to Edwards Depot, one at Brandon Ford, one at Yazoo City, one, I think, at Clinton, and the rest will be distributed around at such points as the commanding general may see fit to put them. I think this whole army will be reorganized this summer and many of the old regiments consolidated. Some of the regiments are very small. Two of the regiments of our brigade on the expedition to Champion Hills only had one hundred men each with them. I took with me 250 men and felt quite proud along side of the other regiments, to think I turned out so many men, but that will seem very few to you at home.

We have had much sickness lately, and lost a great many men at Young's Point, Louisiana, the most sickly place on the Mississippi river. We were all glad when orders came for us to move. We came here on the cars from Vicksburg and have a fine camp here but how our new camp will be I cannot say, but we can soon make a good camp if we remain long at one place. We get plenty of vegetables here, I had some tomatoes and squashes for breakfast this morning, that were taken from the extensive plantation of Jefferson Davis, President of the played out confederacy. He owns an immense plantation near Champion Hills. When we were on our way from Jackson to Vicksburg, last May, I ate some of his chickens and beef, and it is not so far away from the new camp that we are going to, but what I can send out a forage party and live entirely off of the old reb. There is lots of stuff on his place, and we will make good use of it. No rebels will forage there.

Since I wrote to you last my old company has met with a severe loss. Henry Whittier, the orderly sergeant, was taken sick very suddenly at Young's Point, and died at Vicksburg on the hospital boat Nashville, July 13th, a few hours after being received on board. Few men in the company were better liked than Henry, and I was surprised to hear of his death. I left him only the day before, and he told me he felt quite well. I thought and told him he would be out in a few days, and I think he felt so himself. This another is added to the long list of the fallen brave. We have 121 men here sick, unfit for duty, in the regiment.

We get New Orleans papers here now the second day after publication. Northern papers are generally from eight to ten days old before we get them, and they are eagerly sought for at fifteen cents a piece. Such crowds get around the newsboys that one has to edge his way in to get his fifteen cents worth. The papers that are bought here are the Chicago Tribune, Cincinnati Commercial, and St. Louis Democrat, and are read by almost the entire army. No sale for the Chicago Times, or any other paper that utters disloyal sentiments. The army is sound to the core.

Look out for "Old Morgan," he is after you up there. You must all get scared again. We are not a bit scared. Those invasions will bring everybody into the same Union soon as we are in down here. Loss of the rebels are coming to their senses; thousands of the paroled Vicksburg prisoners are deserting; Co. G. got one recruit out of them. The most of them crossed the river to Young's Point, and our men plotted them out of our lines. They are going to their homes in Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. They say they have been fighting now two years to get into the Union and they mean to stay in now. They got terribly demoralized by having our men mix in with them so long in Vicksburg; we showed them northern papers and talked Union to them until they paid no attention to their officers, and began to desert by hundreds. If the armies of the north and the south could come together one week and have a good talk the war would be over. Nothing but the leaders of the southern armies keep them together. Not so with ours; if our leaders should all desert us in the good cause we would run the institution ourselves and bring the thing out right at last.

W. B. BRITTON.
UNION HIGH SCHOOL.—The fifteenth term of the high school in the village of Union will commence Tuesday, August 25th, under charge of Wm. H. Peck, as principal. This school has established a good reputation, which the principal and his assistants will endeavor to maintain.

Special Correspondence New York Tribune.
From Charleston.—The Operations of the 15th and 10th Maine Regiments in the Naval Bombardment of the Fortress of Moultrie and the Attack.

(Continued from last page.)

brigade commanders before; some of them had never been under fire, and with the exception of three regiments in the first brigade, none of them had ever been engaged in this form of attack. All had fresh in their memories the severe repulse we had met on the morning of the 11th inst. For two years the department of the south had been in existence, and until the storming of the batteries on the south end of Morris Island, the army had no victory fairly acknowledged by the enemy.

Just as the darkness began to close in upon the scene of the afternoon and the evening, Gen. Strong rode to the front and ordered his brigade, consisting of the 54th Mass., Col. Shaw (colored regiment), the 5th Conn., Col. Starfield, the 48th New York, Col. Barton, the 3d New York, Col. Jackson, the 79th Penn., and the 9th Maine, Col. Emery, to advance to the assault. At the instant, the line was seen slowly advancing in the dusk toward the fort, and before a double-quick had been ordered, a tremendous fire from the barbette guns on Fort Sumter, from the batteries on Cummings Point, and from all the guns on Fort Wagner swept the beach, and those from Sumter and Cummings Point enfiladed it on the left. In the midst of this terrible shower of shot and shell they pushed their way, reached the fort, portions of the 54th Massachusetts, the 6th Connecticut and the 48th New York dashed through the ditches, gained the parapet, and in a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy, after nearly half an hour held their ground, and did not fall back until nearly every commissioned officer was shot down. As on the morning of the assault of the 11th inst., those brave men were exposed to a most galling fire of grape and canister, from howitzers, raking the ditches from the bastions of the fort, from hand grenades and from almost every other modern implement of warfare. The rebels fought with the utmost desperation, and so did the larger portion of Gen. Strong's brigade, as long as there was an officer to command it.

When the brigade made the assault Gen. Strong gallantly rode at its head. When it fell back, broken, torn and bleeding, Maj. Plimpton of the 3d New Hampshire was the highest commissioned officer to command it. Gen. Strong, Col. Shaw, Col. Chaffield, Col. Barton, Col. Greene, Col. Jackson, all had fallen; and the list of officers fallen with them. Stories are flying about that this regiment and that regiment broke and ran; that but for the frightened 54th Massachusetts (negro) we would have carried the fort; that the 9th Maine did not reflect much credit upon the gallant state she represents; and a thousand other reasons which I care not to enumerate. It is absurd to say these men did not fight and were not exposed to perhaps the most deadly fire of the war, when so many officers and so many of the rank and file were killed. It must be remembered, too, that this assault was made in the night—a very dark night—even the light of the stars was obscured by the blackness of a heavy thunder storm, and the enemy could be distinguished from our own men only by the light of the bursting shells, and the flash of the howitzer and the musket. The 54th Massachusetts (negro), who copperhead officers would have called cowardly if they had stormed and carried the gates of hell, went boldly into battle, for the second time, commanded by their brave colonel, but came out of it led by no higher officer than the boy, Lieut. Higginson.

The last brigade, under the lead of Gen. Strong, failed to take the fort. It was now the turn of Col. Putnam, commanding the 2d brigade, composed of the 7th New Hampshire, the 62d Ohio, Col. Steele, the 67th Ohio, Col. Vorhees, and the 100th New York, Col. Danely, to make the attempt. But alas! the task was too much for him. Through the same terrible fire he led his men to, over and into the fort, and for an hour held one half of it, fighting every moment of that time with the utmost desperation, and, as with the last brigade, it was not until he himself fell killed and nearly all of his officers wounded, and no reinforcements arriving, that his men fell back, and the rebel shout and cheer of victory was heard above the roar of Sumter and the guns from Cummings Point.

In this second assault by Col. Putnam's brigade, Col. Turner, of Gen. Gilmore's staff, stood at the side of Col. Putnam when he fell, and with his voice and sword urged on the thinned ranks to the final charge. But it was too late. The 3d brigade, Gen. Stevenson's, was not on hand. It was madness for the 2d to remain longer under so deadly a fire, and the thought of surrendering in a body to the enemy could not for a moment be entertained. To fight their way back to the entrenchments was all that could be done, and in this retreat many a poor fellow fell, never to rise again.

Without a doubt many of our men fell from our own fire. The darkness was so intense, the roar of artillery so loud, the flight of grape and canister so rapid and destructive, that it was absolutely impossible to preserve order in the ranks of individual companies, to say nothing of the regiments.

More than half the time we were in the fort the fight was simply a hand-to-hand one, as the wounds recovered by many clearly show. Some have sword thrusts, some are backed on the head, some are stabbed with bayonets, and a few were knocked down with the butt end of muskets, and recovered in time to get away with swollen heads. There was terrible fighting to get into the fort, and terrible fighting to get out of it. The cowardly stood no better chance for their lives than the fearless. Even if they surrendered, the shell of Sumter were thickly falling around them in the darkness; and as prisoners they could not be safe until victory, decisive and unquestioned, rested with one or the other belligerent.

In this assault, and from its commencement to its close, Gen. Gilmore, his staff, and his volunteer aids, consisting of Col. Littlefield, of the 4th S. C., and Majors Bannister and Stryker, of the paymaster's department, were constantly under fire and doing all in their power to sustain the courage of the troops and urge on reinforcements. All that human power could do to carry this formidable earthwork, seems to have been done. No one would have imagined in the morning that so fierce a cannonade from both the navy and the batteries on shore, could fail to destroy every bomb-proof the rebels had erected. But the moment our men touched the parapets of the fort, 1,300 strong men streamed from their safe hiding place, where they had been concealed during the day, and from shore and strong, were prepared to drive us back. We then found to our sorrow that the 15-inch shot from the monitors, even when fired at a distance of but 1,080 yards, had not injured them in the least. Only the parapets of the fort had been knocked into said heaps.

The officers and men of the 54th regiment, Massachusetts, colored, will not be given up to us, as unauthorized reports say. The negroes have been sold into slavery and the officers treated with unmeasured abuse.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

MEMPHIS, July 29, via CAIRO, 30.
The Empire Parish, a captured steamer, arrived this morning from Port Hudson. She brings up about 700 men belonging to the 22d Maine regiment. They are nine months' men whose term of service has expired. Twenty-five sick were transferred to our hospitals. The Salie Robinson will be in during the day with another batch.

The officers of the Empire tell me that all is quiet at Port Hudson, Vicksburg, and along the river.

The fortifications at Port Hudson are daily being strengthened, which would imply its permanent occupation.

The confederates under Chalmers and others, who have so long infested the northern part of Mississippi, are rapidly retreating below. It is supposed that they are hurrying on to join either the forces of Bragg or Johnston. Their retreat opens up the entire country of Northern Mississippi, and will have a tendency to revive commerce and agricultural pursuits.

Gen. Grant has ordered Dr. J. B. Irwin, surgeon in chief, and superintendent of hospitals in this city, to send home on a thirty days' furlough all those soldiers under his jurisdiction who are well enough to bear the fatigues of a home journey, and discharge from the service, or recommend for membership in the invalid corps, all those who, from the effects of wounds, sickness, or other causes, are considered by the board of surgeons permanently injured and unfit for further service. This order is hailed with delight by the men interested therein, and has made the general commanding even more popular than heretofore.

MEMPHIS, July 29, via CAIRO, 30.
Yesterday I made some errors concerning Johnston's army, which I will now correct. The state of Mississippi has been given up by the confederates. Johnston has removed his army to a creek or river 20 miles west of Meridian. He is said to be fortifying there.

There is a story of a peace party in Mississippi favorable to returning to the Union upon the guarantee to the people of their rights under the constitution, for personal property and conscience.

Some say they would be willing to donate one-half their incomes from the production of cotton for the next 20 years to liquidate the public debt if our difficulties can now be adjusted.

Johnston intends to make the Mobile & Ohio railroad, from Okaloosa on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defense. Chalmers, who has been hovering on Coldwater, and intercepting persons coming to Memphis, has removed all his army stores, subsistence, and all his ammunition, either to Okaloosa, West Point, or Meridian.

The forces lately at Panola are moving south. Johnston is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg's army. Chalmers is now engaged burning cotton in Mississippi, before leaving the state. Many farms have been abandoned and the slaves returned to Alabama and Georgia.

So far as this has been carried out, the Governors of both states have issued proclamations forbidding the introduction of more slaves within their jurisdiction.

Johnston's pickets are said to have stopped many negroes on the road, and turned them back to Mississippi.

Everything reported flourishing at Vicksburg. Our forces are now where they can do as much service as in holding deserted towns.

The steamer Empire Parish arrived from Port Hudson, which city she left on Friday, 24th inst., this morning at ten o'clock, bringing the 22d regiment of nine months' volunteers.

In a few days, the remainder of the nine months' men of Bragg's army, consisting of some eighteen regiments, will arrive in this city, en route for their homes in the east. The 22d will go up the river this morning. The organization of negro troops is progressing very rapidly. Port Hudson is garrisoned mostly by negro troops. Nothing of any interest has transpired since the capture of that place.

There is a rumor going the rounds, which is entitled to some credit, that Gen. Weitzel had bagged about 3,000 rebels at Donnellsonville, on Bayou Lafourche, and that Brashear City had been recaptured by our forces. The same rumor has it that Gen. Franklin had arrived from the east to take command of Gen. Banks' army.

Gen. Grant has effected a thorough system of mounted patrols from Vicksburg to New Orleans, who, together with our gunboats, protect everything between those places. Everything is very quiet, with no signs of a rebel on either shore.

New York, July 30.
Brigadier General Strong died this morning, from wounds received at Port Wagner.

By passengers by the Cosmopolitan it is learned that the principal guns of Fort Wagner had been silenced. Reinforcements are said to have reached Gilmore, besides several 200 and 300-pounder Parrot guns.

The rebel officers are excessively exasperated at being attacked by the Massachusetts 54th. On being asked for the body of Col. Shaw, the rebel reply was, he has been buried along with his niggers. Offensive operations by Gilmore are being actively prosecuted.

The gunboat Paul Jones arrived this morning from Charleston harbor Sunday evening. She was ordered here for repairs, being leaky.

The siege of Fort Wagner continued when she left. General Gilmore had succeeded in erecting a battery of heavy siege guns within 1,000 yards of the fort, and everything was progressing favorably.

Fort Sumter and Fort Johnson, on James Island kept up a continual fire on our forces, but the casualties average but about six per day. The troops and navy are in fine spirits.

New York, July 30.
The Tribune's Morris Island correspondent says: Our entire loss in the late assault on Fort Wagner, according to official report, is 1,517. The rebels claim to have buried 650 of them. This extraordinary proportion of killed could only have been reached by indiscriminate slaughter.

In fact all our wounded at Charleston have been treated most barbarously. Opportunities to amputate were eagerly seized upon by the rebel surgeons, and it was performed in cases of the slightest gunshot wounds.

On the left our batteries were advanced 600 yards nearer Sumter on the 24th. The Essex's six 200-pounders are placed in position.

MEMPHIS, July 26, via Cairo, 30.
Special to Chicago Times.—The steamer Empire Parish has arrived with advices from Vicksburg to the 28th, but no later news than that brought up by the Star Light.

At New Orleans money and commercial matters were unchanged. Flour dull. Corn active. Molasses, coffee, and sugar firm. Sales of new crop sugar at 11½ for fully fair.

The 22d Maine came up on the Empire.

Following that regiment are the 21st, 26th, 24th and 25th regiments from the same state. They are all nine months' men.

The Emma has arrived, and is still in port. The City of Alton sails at 7 o'clock, with a tremendous load of passengers. The river here to New Orleans is 12 feet, and to Cairo 7 feet, and falling slowly. Thermometer 87°.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

CINCINNATI, July 31.

The 52d Massachusetts, numbering 789 men, arrived at Cairo, yesterday, from Port Hudson, en route for home, to be mastered out of service. Time expired July 11th.

Vicksburg advices of the 20th, say that General Heron's division has gone to Mobile. Our army has fallen back to the Big Black river. Jackson is entirely destroyed. Johnston is believed to be retreating to Mobile, which place the enemy are making desperate efforts to defend.

At Paris, Kentucky, the enemy, 375 strong, drove in our pickets, when they were driven back two miles, and then the 44th Ohio came on, and with their artillery, and drove the rest towards Mt. Sterling. Col. Sanders, at Winchester, attacked their main force, 2,000 strong, with 8 pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated towards Ervine, Sanders pursuing. None of our men were hurt. Railroad all safe. Gen. Burbridge was at home on furlough, volunteered his services, and was committed to his gallantry. Gen. Roseau spiritedly addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at the court house this evening.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

DUPONT, Ill., July 31.

Major General Logan arrived here this morning, and was met at the depot by a large concourse of people. A committee bade him welcome, as an honorable son of Illinois, and admired by all loyal men.

In his speech at Carbondale, yesterday, he said he had no disposition to discuss politics, for he was not a politician, and he thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was for the good of the country. When the war is over we can ask, who is the villain? Now the house is on fire, and we must put it out. He showed who began the war. That the president was forced at every step to take the movement of his hand, and was some cried, "unconstitutional." We fought the Mexicans because they made war on the government, and if that was constitutional, why was not this war?

He ridiculed the sentimentalism of those who objected to the war because it was against "our brethren." He was no apologist for the President, but he would stand by him in all his efforts to put down rebellion, even if he sent elephants south to trample them down. All the exigencies of a war like this could not be foreseen and provided for by the constitution. The President was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this war is unconstitutional, Jeff. Davis must be right.

He defended and explained the conscription act, and denounced the New York rioters. If the leaders were hung to the first tree we would have no more. He has seen men smile when we were whipped and frown like angry clouds when we were victorious, but he exhorted all if they would do themselves justice not to die traitors on account of the infamy it would bring on their families. We must be for our country, right or wrong. A man who is not for this government would hate Heaven if he lived in it.

He showed how ridiculous was the peace cry, and that the only way to peace was to soundly thrash the rebels and they would come back, humble as they need be, and that whipping they would get as sure as God is in heaven, if the people at home will allow it. He spoke of the condition of the government at the time the war broke out. The arms nearly all shipped south, but with all the disadvantages, what success had we gained!

With regard to the proclamation, if the rebels wanted niggers let them stop fighting; if the proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the courts. If the question was left to the women and children of Mississippi and Louisiana, they would say they wanted no more negroes. The rebels are not better than we, and once had made them no better. The institution would be worthless whether they gained their independence or not.

He spoke three hours, completely carrying his audience with him, many times at intervals to leave by the main and hearty defense of the brave soldiers. At the close of the meeting three hearty cheers were given for the Union, three for General Logan and series of resolutions passed. There were about 3,000 persons present.

New York, July 31.
Flour market dull and lower; sales 5,800 barrels, 4,000 30 super sacks; 4,000 50 extra; 3,000 100 choice do; 4,000 140 super western; 4,800 20 common to medium extra western. Wheat market dull and lower; sales 25,000 bushels, 1,000 1 1/4 Chicago spring; 1,000 1 1/2 Milwaukee club; 1,214 24 amber Iowa; 1,204 25 winter red western; 1,204 31 amber Michigan. Corn 64 1/2 mixed.

Stocks active. Sterling and exchange unchanged.

New York, July 31.
The gunboat Penobscot, from off Wilmington, has arrived.

A letter from Bermuda, dated 22d July, says: The pirate Florida was still in port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish her fuel.

She is now getting a supply from the rebel steamer Harriet Pickney, and will sail in a day or two on her voyage of destruction. Any American vessel in these waters will have made an easy capture of her, as she is now getting in of an inferior quality and must also effect her speed.

New York, July 31.
The steamer Corvica, from Nassau 27th, has arrived. The rebel steamer Baugher returned to Nassau on the 25th from an unsuccessful attempt to run into Charleston. She passed close to an American cruiser while entering Nassau harbor.

Two blockade runners, steamers, cleared from Nassau the 7th and 8th inst.

Three steamers from Charleston, and four from Wilmington, arrived at Nassau on the 14th. The rebel steamer Raccoon returned to Nassau on the 15th from an unsuccessful attempt to run the blockade. Several cargoes of coal had arrived from Cardiff to the notorious — for the blockade running steamers. The gunboat Tioga arrived at Nassau on the 24th, communicated with our coast, and sailed again.

Violent proceedings at OLEY, ILL.—The Evansville (Ind.) Journal learns from a private letter that there is great excitement at Oley, Illinois; that business has been suspended for three days, and that the citizens are under arms. A sort of insurrection of the New York mob has been raging there. A mob of 500 were surrounding the place, and threatening to burn it unless the enrollment lists are given up. The citizens were determined to protect the lists at all hazards against the copperheads.

A DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to harken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to the prayers of the army and the navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, victories so signal and so effective as to furnish reasonable ground for the belief that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently secured; but these victories have been secured not without sacrifice of life, limb and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows the train of these fearful calamities. It is most just and right to recognize and confess the presence of the Almighty Father, and the power of His hand equally in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do not apart from the solemn duty of a President, to proclaim and appoint a day for National Thanksgivings, to praise and pray, and I invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own consciences to render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things He has done in the national behalf, and to invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the councils of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a national emergency; and to visit with tender care and consideration, throughout the length and breadth of the land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles, and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body, or estate, and finally to lend the whole nation through paths of repentance and submission to the Divine Will, back to the perfect enjoyment of union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

A. L. persons furnishing materials or labor in repairing the mill property and water-power in the city of Janesville, of which said property full title notice that no such repairs have been authorized by me, and that I shall refuse to pay for such repairs.

Witness my hand, July 30, 1863. P. H. CUTTING.

Nos. 1, 2, and 3 of

Mrs. Allen's Hair Preservatives

FOR SALE at the PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE. I have sold these preparations for the hair for some time, and these parties who say (because they have not got them and are not up to time) "there are none in town," either willfully or ignorantly misrepresent. They are and will be for sale at the PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE, 209 State Street, Janesville, Wis. S. H. CUTTING.

Only 25 Cents!

With a good and accurate THERMOMETER, for sale at the PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Family Dye Colors.

22 Different Colors all ready for use. 16¢ per doz. Sold by the PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE

AND

MILITARY ACADEMY,

FULTON, ILL.

THE third year of this popular institution will open Sept. 2d prox. The highest advantages for Literature, Science, and Military education are here combined. Special attention is paid to the study of the English and French languages, and a full and complete course of instruction is given in the various branches of the curriculum. The college is situated in a beautiful location, and is well equipped with all the modern appliances of science and art. The faculty is composed of some of the most distinguished scholars of the day. The tuition is moderate, and the board is excellent. For further particulars, apply to the President, J. H. BALCH, Fulton, Ill.

FARE REDUCED!

\$4.50 to Boston, \$1.85 to New York.

[illegible][illegible]

COURT, ROCK COUNTY.
Alvin Shuler, D. Widdell, B. F. Field,
Jesse H. Smith, and Alvin Smith, all
by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closed in the above entitled ac-
tion of May, 1963, in favor of the above
plaintiff against the defendants above
named, do hereby certify that the same
for sale and sold at public auction,
herein, on two steps in front of the
main street in the city of Janesville

JULY, IN JULY, 1963,
at 10 o'clock in the afternoon of that day
the mortgaged premises, to wit:
The south half of section 36 of township
3 north and state of Wisconsin, was
sold as well as half the west half of
section 36 of section No thirty-one (31),
township three north and range one
west—Dated June 18, 1968.
B. T. Pehlik, Sheriff
County Clerk, Rock County, Wis.
Attorneys. Jc674

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Do hereby certify that by virtue of
judgment of foreclosure and others,
and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
closure rendered in the above action
of June, 1963, the undersigned, a
justice of the peace in and for said
public auction, to the highest bidder,
the stock county Bank in Janes-

EAT OF SEPTEMBER, 1963,
that that parcel of real estate partic-
ularly described: eight acres of land off from
parcel of lot one and bound as follows:-
Beginning at the southeast corner of
lot (3); thence to township three (3) north,
range one (1) east; to Rock County, Wisconsin,
line; thence to the north and Milton road
about 1/2 mile; then four corners of sec-
tion line to the north side of

Dated at New York City, N.Y., this 10th day of
September, 1863.

Wm. A. Lawrence,
Referee.

COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
 Judge Nelson L. Rouse and —
 Henry B. Rouse and — Rouse his
 building and David Negro, d/f'ts.
 against, to each of the above defendants
 summoned and required to appear
 in the Rock County Court, to answer
 the plea of the clerk of said court. May
 be a copy is herewith served upon
 each of the above parties to said com-
 plaint at his office in Janesville on
 twenty day after the service here-
 of by each service, and if they fail
 to appear at the time and place above
 stated, the action will apply to said court for
 the in the complaint.
 H. B. WATSON, PIC'S ATT'Y.

HER ASSORTMENT
of Papers!
 Some styles never before exhibited
 just received at
THE IRVING'S PAPER STORE
and Books.
 IRVING NORTH and SOUTH,
 LAUREL, PA.
 THE PAPERS, Vol 2,
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 ALMANAC SURRAY, (Irving),
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 LAUREL, PA. by Hazard Taylor,
 LAUREL, PA. for sale by
 MORTLEY & BROTHER.

A significant Lot of
GRAPHIC ALBUMS,
 for sale cheaper than ever by
BUTCHERMAN'S.

and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
sale rendered in the above entitled as-
sault of May, 1863, in favor of the above
and against the above named defend-
er for sale and sell at public auction, to
order, on the steps in front of the Myers
street, in the city of Jacksonville in said
county of Duval, State of Florida, at
10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
described mortgage premises, to wit:
in piece, parcel or tract of land situate,
lying in the city of Jacksonville, county of
of Wisconsin, and known and dis-
tinguished one half lot two (2) Mitch-
ell's second, to the recorded

...the undivided one-half of the
the section thirty-four (34), town
twelve (12) east, containing twenty
same more or less. Dated July 17th, 1893.
WILLARD MERRILL, Referee.
HEN & DALEY, Attys for PLE. Jy 26/93

STATE OF WISCONSIN.
COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Margaret Allen, Plaintiff, vs. Louis Allen
and Estelle de Balot.
...by virtue of this judgment of fore-
...was rendered in the above entitled ac-
...day of June, A D 1893, in favor of the
...plaintiff and against the above named

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,
described mortgaged premises, to wit:
a tract or parcel of land situate, lying
in the county of Walworth and state of Wis-
consin and described as the "Southwest
southeast quarter" and the southeast
quarter of section number
seven (7), all in township number one
range number fifteen (15) east; and also
all other parcels of land situate, lying

the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin and described as the south half of the quarter of the southwest quarter and the eastern of the southwest quarter, also the portion of the southeast quarter of section 10 (11) in township number one (1) north, T. 1 N. R. 10 E., containing one acre, or so much thereof as may be sufficient judgment and costs of sale, and as may justify without material injury to the parties.—Dated July 9th, 1863.

R. T. FARMER, Sheriff of
SABODAY & GIBBS, Rock County, Wis.
Plaintiff's Attorneys

AN ORDINANCE,

the building of Railway Bridges over
avenues and Claron street, fourth ward, city
of Chicago, and to the Common Council of the City of Janer
son, That the Chicago and Northwestern
Company be and hereby is authorized and
permitted to erect and maintain bridges over West-
ern and Claron street in the fourth ward of the
city of Chicago, upon which to rest the superstruc-
ture of the railway of said company, and
to use way and occupy each portion of
said street and avenues to the extent upon
at the abutments to the arches of said
bridges, and the embankments of earth
thereon.

opening, or common highway under shall each be not less than thirty feet shall be built in accordance with the establish-
ment of said avenue and street; and said common immediately after the completion of said bridges the common highway under said bridges to be established adjacent thereto, so as to be the public travel on said avenue and said bridges to be not less than eighteen feet clear.

Said bridges shall each be built of stone, or iron combined, and with a single span or over said space of thirty feet as described of this ordinance.—Passed July 24, 1902.

R. B. TREAT, Mayor.
H. WILLIAMS, City Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE,
An Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to
the building of Railway Bridges over West-
and Claron street, fourth ward, city of
passd April 30, 1863.
and Common Council of the City of Jenes-
dair:
That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance
the building of Railway Bridges over
one and Claron street, fourth ward, city
passd April 30, 1863, be, and that the
by repealed.—Passed July 24. A. D 1863.
— E. B. TRENT, Mayor.
H. WALLINGTON, City Clerk.

QUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY, WIS.
My agent: Alvin Miner, L. B. Field, D. E. Field,
J. C. McKim, C. A. Alden and Almon Calkins.
And by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closure sale rendered in the above entitled ac-
tion on the 21st day of May, 1893, in favor of the above
plaintiff and against the defendants above
named, I do hereby offer for sale and sell at public auc-
tion, on the 21st day of May, 1893, at the
place of sale, on two steps in front of the
court house, in the city of Janesville,
Wis., on
THE 21st DAY OF JULY, 1893,
at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day
I described mortgaged premises, to wit:
A certain lot of land situated in the town of Harmony,

of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and described as the west half the west half of the quarter of section No thirty-one (31), (see (3), range No thirteen (13), containing more or less.—Dated June 6th, 1868.

R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff,
of Rock county, Wis.
Plaintiff's Attorneys. j05d:w

SUPREME COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

vs.
the
plff, agt Stephen C Spaulding and others,
defts.

and by virtue of a judgment of fore-
sale rendered in the above action
day of June, 1863, the undersigned, a

fully appointed by mid-court for such pull
at public auction, to the highest bidder,
door of the Rock County Bank, in Janes-
ville, on _____
10th DAY of SEPTEMBER, 1862.
2 3/4, all that parcel of real estate partic-
ular as follows: eight acres of land off from
side of a parcel of land branded as follows:-
at a point on the government section quar-
ter thirty-two (32), in township three (3) north,
range (13) east, in Rock county, Wisconsin,
the site of the Janesville and Milford road
south 28° 30' west, four chains and thirty-
four (34) from the section line on the north side
of, thence east parallel with the section line
side of said section 30 chains to Abniss and

thence south and parallel with the south quarter section line of said section a and sixty three links thence west and the aforesaid section line on the north side on twenty chains and seven cent links to said road; thence north 79° 31' east along said road eight chains and fifty links to beginning, containing 14 acres, reserving strip of said 2 rods wide on the east and for highway.—Dated June 6th, 1868.

W. A. LAWRENCE, Referee, &c.

SUPREME COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Smith, plff, vs Stephen C Spaulding and others, defts.

and by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale rendered in the above action on June 1, 1893, the undersigned, a referee appointed by said court for that purpose, will re-sell the same, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, in said county of Rock, State of Wisconsin, on

10th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

P M, all that parcel of real estate particularly described as follows: to-wit: that part of the northern quarter of section thirty (30) east, in township thirty (30) north, of range thirteen (13) east, in county of Wisconsin, bounded as follows—beginning at the center of the Janesville and Milwaukee (called) south 22° 30' west four chains and one-half from the section line on the north

section, thence east parallel with section north side of said section 30 sixteen chains to links, thence south and parallel with south quarter section line of said section 30 and sixty-three links, thence west and along the forested ridge on the north side of twenty chains and seventeen links to the old road, thence north 89° 30' east along the old road eight chains and fifty links to the tinning, containing 14 acres, excepting and therefrom a strip of land 2 rods wide on the south sides for a highway. — DATED June 6th, 1891.

W. A. LAWRENCE,
Referee, &c.

JUDICIAL COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY:
Times, piff. agt. Nelson L. Bonse, and —

his wife, Henry F. Rouse and — Rouse his
of C spauding and David Noggle, de'ts.
of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants
heretofore summoned and required to answer
complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which
the office of the clerk of said court: May
of which a copy is herewith served upon
serve a copy of your answer to said com-
the subscriber at his office in Janesville
—, within twenty days after the service here-
of the day of such service; and if you fail
to said complaint within the time aforesaid,
in this action or will apply to said court for
— named in the complaint.

[SEAL] H. E. WILKINSON, PLAINTIFF'S ATT'Y.

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